to avoid, as the market was in no condition to stand it. But once started and the bears fully understanding the weakness of the condition, and offering prices down with reckless boldness, the fabric began to crumble, and seemed tottering toward ruin on Monday, when the associated banks of New York, by concerted action, offered \$18,000,000 in loans, and broke the money rate, which had jumped to ½ per cent a day, equivalent to 185 per annum in the frantic bidding of hard pressed holders. With the easing of the money rate the panic

bidding of hard pressed holders. With
the easing of the money rate the panic
was checked, and the proceedings reduced to some sort of order.

Bonds have suffered in sympathy with
stocks, but declines have not been so
violent nor selling so large.

United States oid 4's advanced a
point, the 3's % per cent and the 2's, new
4's and 5's ½ per cent in the bid price.

U. S. Bonds.

Stocks.

hes. & Ohio. 25% N. Y. Central.
hickago G. W. 1145 Norrolk & W.
hi. B. & Q. ... 1185 do preferred distribution of the control of the control

Express Companies.

Miscellaneous.

...131 | United States ...133 | Wells Fargo

scellaneous.

35/4 Nat. Biscuit.

9 do preferred.

55/8 National Lead.

25 do preferred.

17/4 National Steel.

18 do preferred.

17 N. American.

18 Pacific Coast.

7 do first pre.

415/4 Decide Mail.

25 People's Gas.

415/4 Perssed Steel C. 5

47/4 Pressed Steel C. 5

C. C. C. & St. L. 74

es were 354,700 shares

Opened. Close

10| Ontario

New York Mining Stocks.

Steel, Tin, Tube and Hoop Stocks.

The following quotations on the above clocks are furnished by Simpson & Tatum City Bank building:

Breadstuffs and Provisions.

CHICAGO-The holiday duliness was

upon the market to-day. May wheat

closed %c under yesterday; May corn

%c down and May oats %c depressed.

Provisions closed easy, May pork 5@

values more or less nominal at the closing figures of Friday.

In the open market for spot coffee business was inactive, with a weak undertone on the basis of 8\(^1\)ke for jobling parcels. Molasses and syrups were inactive, but nominally steady at former quotations. Rice was quiet and steady without change in price. Sugar was also unchanged in price, with raw dult and refmed only moderately active. Naval stores were slow of sale, closing steady for spirits turpentine, firm for rosin and dult for tar at unchanged prices. Butter strong, Cheese firm. Eggs weak.

CINCINNATI—Wheat quiet; No. 2 ROBERT W. KYLE, Practical Plumber.....

Gas and Steam Fitter.

No. 1155 Market Street. Gas and Electric Chandeliers, Filters, and Taylor Gas Burners a specialty. mri

WM. HARE & SON, Practical Plumbers,+++ Gas and Steam Fitters.

No. 33 Twelfth Street. Work done promptly at reasonable prices

TRIMBLE & LUTZ COMPANY. A JE JE JE

SUPPLY HOUSE.

Plumbing and Gas Fitting, Steam and Hot Water Heating.

SNOW STEAM PUMPS.

BEST HOTELS IN THE STATE.

EARIN HOUSE.

New Martinsville, W. Va.

Home for Commercial and Oil Men. HOTEL MOREY. Middlebourne, W. Va. First-Class Livery Attached.

SKINNER'S TAVERN, At Depot, Fairment, W. Va. Sample Rooms Opposite New Court House.

WATSON HOTEL, Harrisville, W. Va. Harrisville, W. Va.

STEAMERS.



ers of the Pitts burgh & Cincin-nati Packet Line harrooat, foot of Twelfth street

s a. m. Steamer KEYSTONE STATE-Charles Knox, Master; Will D. Kimble, Purser, very Tuesday at S. new. Master: Dame:
Bvery Thursday at S a. m.
Every Thursday T S a. m.
For Freight er Passage Telephone 930.
CROCKARD & BOOTH.
Agents.

RAILROADS.

THE-Cleveland, Lorain & Wheeling

RAILWAY COMPANY. Schedule in effect November 19, 1899. Central Standard Time.

· NORTH-BOUND.

Main Line.	2	a. m.	p. m.	
Bellaire Bridgeport Bridgeport Kaw Philaika Kaw Philaika Kaw Philaika Kawa Philaika Kamal Dover Juntun Massillon Canal Fulton Warwick Sterling Seville Chippowa Lake Medina Lester Brooklyn Cleveland	5:30 5:48 5:55 6:24 6:40 6:58 7:05 7:27 7:33 7:42 7:55 8:54	9:42 10:04 10:10 19:18 10:20	1:00 1:00	6:16 6:34 6:41 7:09 7:23
	la. m.	n. m.	p. m.	p. m.

Lorain Branch.

Main Line. Cleveland Brooklyn Justus
Canal Dover.
New Philadelphia.
Uhrichsville
Bridgeport
Bellaire

Electric cars Bridgeport to Wheeling. Beliaire and Martin's Ferry. Consult agents for best routes and lowest rates to all points. M. G. CARREL. General Passenger Agent.

BALTIMORE & OHIO RAILROAD.

Departure and ar-rival of trains at Wheeling, East-ern Time.

Departure and arrival of trains at Wheeling. Eastern Time.
Schedule in effect
Nov. 19, 1896.
Station corner of Twentieth and Water Streets.
[Lieave, Arrive

From Wheeling to Grafton and Cumberland... Washington and Baltimore Philadelphia and New York * 5:25 *11:30 * 5:25 *11:30 * 5:25 *11:50 † 6:50 * 4:50 Pittaburgh and Cumberland Washington and Baltimore. Philadelphia and New York Grafton and Cumberland... Fairmont and Grafton..... Washington (Pa.) and Pitts.

Zanesville and Newark..... Columbus and Chicago..... Zanesville and Columbus.... Cincinnati and St. Louis.... Grafton and Cumberland... Washington and Baltimore. a. m. *11:40 *11:40 † 9:50 *10:13 *10:30

Zanesville and Newark.....

Hallmore.—

THE MONONGAH ROUTE IS THE Short Line between Fairmout and Clarksburg. Quick Time-Fast Trainssure Connections. When traveling to or from Clarksburg or West Virginia and Pittaburgh railroad points, zee that your tickets read via the Monongahela River Railroad. Close Connections at Fairmout with B. & O. trains, and at Clarksburg with B. & O. and W. V. & P. trains. Tielsets via this route on bale at all B. & O. and W. V. & P. R. R. Stations.

HUGH G. BOWLES, Gert. Supt.

HIGH G HOWLES, Gen'l. Supt.

Lij. KINDS OF PLAIN AND FANCY
Printing. An entire new line of samples of Ball Programmes, Tokets and Invitations at all prices at the Intelligencer
Job Printing Office.

THUMING NATURE'S CURE

BUFFALO EXTINCT

They Roamed the Plains in Countles

Thousands, But Have Been

PRACTICALLY EXTERMINATED

Through Greed of Gain by Hunters

and Indians-Of the Former Mil-

lions Now Only a Few Degenerate

Specimens Remain in Captivity,

Estimated at 250-All This Great

Scientific American: One of the most

extraordinary events that has charac-

terized the last half of the present cen-

tury is the extermination, the wiping out of the American bison. There is

little use in resorting to invective or

be well if the acts could be held up in

a bright light, that those who commit-

ted them might be excoriated in the

time to come, when a few bones and pictures will alone tell the story of a

mighty race swept from the face of the

earth by the civilized people of the

mineteenth century.
"In 1870 and later," said an army offi-

cer to the writer, "the plains were alive with bison, and in crossing at places I

had difficulty in avoiding them, so vast

were the herds. If any one had told

would have become almost extinct, I

That so many of these animals could

have been killed in mere wantonness

cems incredible when their vast num-

bers are realized. We first hear of the bison from Cortez and his followers in

1521. Montezuma had one in a zoologi-

cal garden, the specimen, in all proba-

bility, having been caught in Coahuila.

n 1542 Coronado found a herd in what

In 1530 Cabeza saw them in Texas; and

is now Indian Territory; one of his offi-

cers describing them as horrible beasts

that demoralized the horses. In 1612

Sir Samuel Argoll observed herds of

bison near the national capital, and, in

all probability, 287 years ago herds of

bison grazed on the site of the capitol

building at Washington. In 1678 Col.

W. Bird saw herds in North Carolina

These and other facts have provided

data by which the early geographical

distribution of the bison has been de-

termined, and it is known that this

grand animal, that is to-day represent-

ed by a few individuals, formerly

ranged in milions from the Atlantic

seaboard to the Gulf of Mexico, from

Texas to the Great Slave Lake, and as far west as Central Nevada. As to

their numbers, they were like the sands

of the seashore, and the accounts given

by those who hunted them twenty or

thirty years ago, to-day seem like vag-

aries of a disordered imagination. Mr.

and Central Africa, where game is re-

bison of this country previous to 1870

exceeded, in all probability, all the Af-

stated to the writer that on one occa-

and that from the top of a small hill he

could see nothing but a black mass of

their bodies. It was impossible to esti-

mate their humbers, and the party were

in great fear lest they should be caught

ble. Colonel Dodge, in his memoirs,

states that on one occasion he rode

twenty-five miles in Arkansas, always

being in a herd of buffaloes, or many

small herds, with but a small separat-

ing strip between them. The animals

paid but little attention to him, merely

moving showly out of the way or ad-

of an avalanche. This he met by stand-

ing fast and firing when they came

within short range, the shot causing

them to divide. In one day Colonel Dodge killed twenty-six bison from his

wagon; not in sport, but as a protec-

tion. Otherwise they would have run

him down and crushed man, horses and

This herd observed by Col. Dodge was

later found to be fifty miles wide and

to occupy five days to pass a given point

on its way north. From a high rock,

could be seen in every direction, the

arth seemed to be covered with bison.

Mr. Hornaday, by a conservative cal-culation, estimates that Col. Dodge

A train on the Kansas Pacific road in

that state in 1868, passed between the

miles-through a continuous herd of

buffaloes. They were packed so that

existed in the days of 1871-72," said an

made it necessary for me to travel on

the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe rail-

humps so far as we could see. Sud-

to stop them, while we fired from the

which points ten miles distant

To make an accurate estimate of the the government that in all these years numbers seen would be impossible, but permitted a few ignorant congressmen

must have seen 480,000, and that the efforts of humanitarians were defeated herd comprised half a million buffaloes. and the bills when passed pigeonholed.

that state in 1895, passed between the smith-towns of Elsworth and Sheridan—120 by paintings and models in the Smith-inles—through a continuous herd of sonian Institute. The still huster was

the earth was black, and more than and a single man by sneaking upon a once the train was stopped, the surging herd has been known to kill 1,000 in a

mass becoming a menace to human single season. One Captain Jack

army office. "I was at that time on to that effect and bagged his game, Up

duty in the pay department, which to 1870 there were undoubtedly several

wild at the shricking of the whistle and living at anything else went out to kill the ringing of the bell. As we went on buffaloes. In the different states there the thicker they became until the very were regular killing outsits that cost,

earth appeared to be a rolling mass of in rifles, horses, carts, &c., from \$2,000

denly some of the animals nearest us famous characters. Buffalo Bill was furned and charged; others fell in behind, and down on us they came like Pacific railroad to furnish them with all an avalanche. The engineer stopped the buffalo the men could eat as the the engine, let off steam and whistled road was built; and, according to Mr.

platforms and windows with rifles and in eighteen months, for which he re-

One day the train entered a large | demand for robes and hides from the herd, which scattered and seemed to go | dealers, and men who could not make a

You cannot believe the facts as they (?) record of having killed 1,142 buffa-

vancing, bringing the whole herd of thousands down on him with the roar

in a stampede, the rush being irresista-

in service on the plains in 1867

he was surrounded by buffaloes,

rican game of every kind.

Hornaday, who has hunted in South

and Virginia.

that of an insane person."

me that in twenty or thirty years they ed for sport; some killed for the hides

should have regarded the statement as buffalo butchers to provide the gangs

Slaughter Since 1870.

one week were trains derailed by charg-

ing buffaloes, whose numbers it was

mpossible to compute.

Hunters have heard the roaring of

ouffaloes at a distance of from three to

five miles, and that the earth trembled when they charged we can well imag-

ine when the large bulls are known to weigh 2,000 pounds, the cows 1,200 pounds. The question of interest to-

day is how was it possible to destroy so

many animals in so short a time and

what methods were employed? The

natural fatalities were few compared

to the enormous numbers. The cow bison displays little affection for her

young, and many calves were lost every

extremely favorable to them, and their

destroyed by stampeding over preci-

herd, became entangled in the quick-

time a herd was lost by breaking

through the ice of Lac Qui Parle in

far north; but these dangers were noth-

that the buffaloes had a value.

ing compared to man. Man soon found

dians slaughtered them by the thou-

sands for their skins, bone and for

food; they killed 100 oftentimes to se-

cure five, and waste and prodigality

were the rule. Yet so vast were their numbers that doubtless the Indian in-

roads upon them had little effect so far as extermination is concerned.

with the white man it was different.

of railroad men with meat, slaughter-

ing a magnificent animal for its

tongue alone. It has been estimated

that previous to 1870 nearly three-quar-

ters of a million buffaloes could have been killed yearly and the herds kept

intact; how many were killed and wast-

ed will never be known. Each animal,

however, had a value at this time esti-

\$2 50; the tongue, 25 cents; hindquarter

cents; and this was the greatest feat-

1876 and 1884 paid the killers nearly

\$1,000,000, or, to be exact, \$923,070 for the

ribes and hides, which represents the

final extermination of the animal. The

government never interfered, owing to

protests of interested legislators and

the neglect of higher officials. Another

firm paid \$216,000 for robes and skins,

and there were scores of private traders

in the field. The word went out to kill

everything in sight, and from 1876 there

was a price on the head of every buf

It is a dark and disagreeable subject

to probe, but it is interesting to note

some of the methods of these national calamity makers. A band of half-breeds in two hunts, according to Ross,

killed 47,770 buffaloes, 620 men being en-

gaged in the sport, out of which about

eaten. Hornaday estimates that from

1820 to 1825 five buffalo expeditions went

out, composed of 620 carts each, killing

these men, who killed buffaloes by the

tens of thousands for \$2 50 a head. Both

years paid out \$1,233,070 to the exter-

buffalo was caused by the demands of

others; but the blame really lies with

permitted a few ignorant congressmen

to block the legislation in favor of the

protection of the bison, so that all the

There were many methods of exter-

mination that are graphically ilustrated

the most insidious enemy of the buffalo,

Bridges, of Kansas, has the honorable

loes in six weeks. He took the contract

millions of buffaloes alive, but the lust

for blood was on, and soen came the

to \$5,000. Such methods developed some

Cody's statement they ate 4,280 buffalo

That the real extermination

30,000 animals were wasted or partly

essible to compute

A Cure for Nervous Headache. For eight years I suffered from constipution and severe nervous headache, the headache usually lasting three days at a time. Headache powders relieved me temporarily, but left too had an effect. Since I began taking Celery King I have greatly improved in health, seldom or never have headache, have gained in flesh, and feel decidedly well.—Mrs E. S. Hatch, Temple, N. H. Celery King cures Constipution and all diseases of the Nerves, Stomach, Liver and Kidneys. Sold by drugglists. 25c. and 50c. 8

breeds, 200 Indians, 600 horses, 200 oxen endeavoring to stigmatize those who Minnesota. The cold winters some- and 400 dogs. The movements against are guilty of this crime, but it would times killed many that remained in the buffaloes in Nebraska were often made by 3,000 people, and as each man killed at least ten, 30,000 buffaloes bit the dust. In this way Indians as above killed, it is estimated, 652,000 buffaloes

The competion of the western rail-roads divided the buffaloes into two herds, northern and southern. In 1871 the southern herd was composed of ar estimated 3,000,000, and from now on the animals dropped away so rapidly that it was estimated that 3,000 or 4,000 a day were killed. It became evident that they were doomed and appeals were made to the government by hundreds. From 1872 to 1874 there were 1,780,481 buffaloes killed and wasted: 3.158,780 in all killed by white people and the skins shipped east over the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe road. During the same time the Indians killed 390,000; besides these settlers and mounted Indians killed 150,000, so that the grand sum total for these years was 3,698,780. In the following year, 1875, the deed was done The southern herd had been swept from the face of the earth; the northern herd went in the same way. In 1882 it was believed there were 1,000,000 buffaloes alive in the herd, but there were at least 5,000 white hunters in the field shooting them down at every point. Such a merciless war of extermination was never before witnessed in a ciwli ized land. Then came 1883; thousands took the field this year and Sitting Bull and some whites had the honor of kill-

There were living at the last government census, made eight years ago, 256 pure-blooded buffaloes in captivity, the last of the untold millions that covered this continent during the past century.

Rheumatism Cured in a Day. Rheumatism Gured in a Day,
"Mystic Cure" for Rheumatism and
Neuralgia radically cures in 1 to 3 days.
Its action upon the system is remarkable and mysterious. It removes at once
the cause and the disease immediately
disappears. The first does greatly benefits. 75 cents. Sold by R. H. List,
1910 Main street, Chas. Merkemeller,
corner Market and Twenty-second
ettoests durguists. streets, druggists.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

The Features of the Money and Stock

markably plentiful, states that the 113,950 buffaloes. From 1825 to 1830 five Markets. NEW YORK, Dec. 23.—The firs expeditions, of 750 carts each, killed 146,250 buffaloes. From 1830 to 1875 six transactions on the stock exchange to-dya disclosed how much of yesterday's expeditions of 895 carts, killed 174,528 animals. From 1835 to 1840 fifty-four weakness must be attributed to selling expeditions of 1,090 carts each, killed for short account. The rush to cover 212,550 buffaloes. Total number killed short contracts carried prices up with by the Red river half-breeds alone in out regard to fractions in the specialtwenty years, 652,275, valued at \$3,261,ties, which had been the market of at-375. An interesting table has been fur-Sugar, Metropolitan, Tobacco nished the government by the firm Brooklyn Rapid Transit and People's Gas jumped from 3½ to 5 points on opening sales. The same buoyant iendency was shown in the international list of railroad stocks. London had lifted these sharply before the opening here, but they bounded above the London parity to a level from 1 to 2 points above last night's close here. The urgency of the demand from bears constituted a miniature panic. Their short sending yesterday was based on an assumption that the periodical settlement in the mines department of the London stock exchange which began to-day, would disclose so weak a position there that a panic would likely result. On the contrary, the earliest news from London showed that the settlement in London showed that the settlement in London showed that the settlement in London was proceeding easily and in an orderly manner, sentiment there be Brooklyn Rapid Transit and People's previously mentioned, J. & I. Boskowitz, showing the decline of the buffalo as an article of commerce. It shows that in nine years this firm handled 246,175 skins, costing \$924,790. In 1878 they received 42,268 robes; in 1883, 5,000; in 1884, none. The end had come, and the buffalo was a memory. Another dealer, Joseph Ullman, states that in 1881 he handled 41,000 robes, valued at \$3 50, and 12,000 at \$7 50. In 1882 he purchased 40,000 hides at \$3 50 and 10,000 robes at \$8 50. The prices hunters received were: Cow hide, \$3; bull hide, \$2 50; yearling, \$1 50; calves, 50 cents. The expense of transportation brought the hide up to \$3 50 in New York. This dealer in four years paid out \$310,000 to

London showed that the settlement in London was proceeding easily and in an orderly manner, sentiment there being much encouraged by the shipments of gold from New York.

Rumors of financial entanglement and forced liquidation pursued a prominent figure in the financial world all day yesterday. To-day, on the contrary, it was sfiftimed that \$10,000,000 in government bonds had been placed as additional security for this man of wealth, and that of the above mentioned dealers in eight trade there can be no doubt, alded and abetted by sportsmen, Indians and

bonds had been placed as additional security for this man of wealth, and that his difficulties were ended. The professional traders accepted the one rumor with the same credence as they had the other, and put in a lively two hours trying to buy stocks to save themselves, from loss.

Interpretations of the bank statement were decidedly confused, and the market ran off on realizing. It did not get back to the top, but hardened again materially, and closed strong. The cash increase shown by the statement of \$2,732,500 came as a surprise, in view of the gold shipments and the drain to \$2,732,500 came as a surprise, in view of the gold shipments and the drain to Boston. It is an evidence of the hid-den resources brought out in such a crisis as that of the past week. The tem of loans can hardly be an accurate reflection of the net result of the dras-tic contraction of the week. The small-ness of the decrease, \$3,694,600, must be due the average system of computa-tions.

What happened in Wall street this week had been a long time brewing. The whole may be summed up in the term over-speculation. Amongst professional speculators there is a process expressively termed 'pyramiding.' Money is borrowed with which to buy on a mergin. When the price of the purchase rises the advance is reckoned as profit, and is invested in more purchases. The profits thus re-invested help to advance the price, and the paper profits thus amount up to enormous proportions. But the demand which has thus advanced the prices was a purely fictitious one. The pyramid thus created is an inverted one, and it topples over when an attempt is made to sell to realize. The capitalists do not call their operations 'pyramiding.' but the persistent inflation in values of securities which went on for months had much the same effect. It has been long evident that any large selling to realize would depress the market, and some very wealthy combinations have persistently held their stocks, and ignored the symptoms of coming stringency in the money market, with an obstinate optimism regarded. Capitalisis have not justified. Capitalisis What happened in Wall street this revolvers, but it was like trying to stay a tidal wave. We stood in the center of the car to await the crash, some of the men going to the rear. On they came, the earth trembling, and plunged heads method amonht the Indians who shot into us. Some were wedged in between the cars, others beneath, and so great was the crush that they topled three cars over and actually scrambled over them, one buffalo behald over them, one buffalo behald scaught in the window. Such accidents caught in the window. Such accidents occurred several times, and twice in the market of the symptoms of coming stringency in the money ampted. The money ampted the regarded the r

York not open the cash business was practically shut off. May wheat opened and closed at 69½@69½c. ½c under yesterday. Local receipts were 100 cars, 56 of which were of contract grade.

Corn barely held its own. Country offerings were small. Business was inconsequential. May opened at 32½@32c, and closed ½c down at 32½c. Local receipts were 271 cars.

Onts were at a standstill with barely ½c fluctuation. Receipts here were 214 cars. May closed ½c depressed from yesterday at 23½c.

Provisions were casy, but very quiet. A bit of selling of May lard caused some weakness. May pork closed 7½c under yesterday at \$10 32½; May lard 5c lower at \$5 67½@5 70 and May ribs 567½c under at \$3 42½@5 48.

Estimated receipts Monday:
Wheat, \$5 cars; corn, 300 cars; oats, 150 cars; hogs, 30,000 head.

The leading futures ranged as follows:

Articles. Open, High, Low. Close. Articles. | Open. | High. | Low. | Close. Wheat, No. 2 May July Corn, No. 2 Dec. Jan. May Oats, No. 2 Dec. May Mess Park. 20% 30% 32% 22 23% 24 22 2074 2374 \$10 0714 \$10 0714 \$ 9 9714 \$10 00 10 40 10 4214 10 3214 10 3214 5 45 5 47% 5 45 5 45 5 72% 5 75 5 65 5 70 Jan. May Short Ribs. 5 2216 5 2216 5 25 5 25 5 5219 5 5219 5 6216 5 45 Cash quotations were as follows:
Flour—Sicady: winter patents 33 40@
50: straights 33 00@52 20: clears 32 90@
10: spring specials 33 50@400; patents 33 30@556; straights 32 50@300;
bakers' \$1 90@2 55; low grade \$1 35@

1 50. Wheat—No. 3 spring 51@64½c; No. 2 red 67½@69c. Corn—No. 2, 30%@31c; No. 2 yellow

Corn—No. 2, 30%@31c; No. 2 yellow 31@31%c.
Oats—No. 2, 22%@23c; No. 2 white 25@25%c; No. 3 white 24%@25c.
Rye—No. 2, 35@42c.
Flaxseed—No. 1, 31 49%; No. 1 northwestern 31 49%.
Timothyseed—Prime \$2 35.
Mess Pork—Per barrel \$3 70@10 00.
Lard—Per 100 fbs., \$5 10@5 62%.
Short Ribs—Sides (100x) \$5 15@5 40.
Dry salted shoulders (boxed) 55%@

Eggs weak.

CINCINNATI—Wheat quiet; No. 2 mred 70c. Corn active; No. 2 mred 331-69 34c. Oats quiet; No. 2 mred 260264c. Rye firm; No. 2, 60c. Lard quiet at 35 25. Bulkmeats firm at \$5 40. Bacon steady at 35 25. Whiskey steady at 31 234. Butter steady. Sugar quiet. Eggs quiet at 17c. Cheese steady. Live Stock.

Live Stock.

CHICAGO—Cattle; good to choice fat cattle have advanced about 25c during the week, closing steady to strong for all classes; good to choice, 25 696/75; poor to medium, 43 356/45; mixed stockers, 33 10/93 50; selected feeders, 42 356/49; good to choice cows, 33 30/94 50; helfers, 33 20/95 00; canners, 32 25/9 305; bulls, 32 55/94 40; calves, 24 40/95 25. Hogs strong; active marker; good clearance; mixed and butchers, 34 35/94 20; good to choice heavy, 44 05/95 20; rough heavy 33 90/94 00; light, 33 85/94 120; bulk of sales, 34 05/94 15. Sheep steady to weak: native wethers, 34 00/94 60; liambs, 34 25/94 30; western wethers, 34 10/94 60; western lambs, 84 39/95 50. Receipts, cattle, 300; hogs, 20,000; sheep, 2009.

2,000.

EAST LIBERTY—Cattle steady; extra, \$7.7596.15; good, \$5.0095.30; common, \$3.00@3.60. Hogs steady; prime medium, \$4.2594.27½; prime heavy, \$4.20. \$425; best Yorkers, \$4.20@4.25; light Yorkers, \$4.16@4.20; pigs, \$4.00@4.10; roughs, \$2.75@3.75. Sheep steady; choice wethers, \$4.30@4.40; common, \$1.50@2.50; choice lambs, \$5.30@5.40; common to good, \$4.00@5.25; veal calves, \$7.00@7.25.

723. CINCINNATI — Hogs active and strong at \$3 50@4 20. Cattle strong at \$2 75@5 25. Sheep dull at \$2 00@3 85. Lambs steady at \$3 75@5 25.

Dry Goods.

NEW YORK—But for shipping operations, which have been on an unusually large scale, sellers would have had a very quiet week in the dry goods market. To-day the market has been dull throughout, so far as it was dependent upon new business, and absolutely without new feature. The tone has not undergone any material change and for all practical purposes prices have been maintained. Print cloths and for all practical purposes prices have been maintained. Print cloths have sold in odd goods only this week, and are unchanged in price. The demand for cotton yarns was quieter, but prices were firmly maintained. Worsted yarns were in good request and strong. Woolen yarns were in smaller demand, with alight irregularities in some quarters.

Weekly Bank Statement. NEW YORK—The weekly bank state-ment shows the following changes: Surplus reserve, increased.....\$3,358,250 Surplus reserve, increased 3,094,000
Specle, increased 2,732,500
Legal tenders, increased 259,609
Deposits, increased 85,400
Circulation, decreased 68,400 The bonks now hold \$10,334,075 in ex-

Petroleum. OIL CITY—Credit balances, \$166; cer-tificated, no bids, no sales; runs, 87,-412; average, 85,739; shipments, 51,480; average, 75,412.

The Latest, The Best, The Most Complete, .. ENCYCLOPÆDIA BRITANNICA On the Market

Ouestions

are constantly comingup every day inliterature, art and science

Provisions closed easy, May pork 509
71½c lower.
The record of the whea' market here to-day could be blotted out without materially affecting commercial history. With outside exchanges closed and no Liverpool cables, there was little incentive to trade. The small pit crowd amused itself by kicking about a football most of the time. Statistics were incomplete. There was a triling bit of foreign buying, but with New York not open the cash business was practically shut off. May wheat opened and closed at 50½669%c. ¼c under yeswhich you wish you knew, but ou don't. Make up your mind that you are not going to be caught this way very often. Whenever a new subject is brought to your attention dig into it and learn 0

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5:15 am For Pittsburgh 6:18 am
7:20 am
6:20 pm Pittsburgh and East. 11:20 pm
12:15 pm Pittsburgh and East. 15:55 pm
Pittsburgh and East. 15:55 pm
Depart. P. C. C. & St. L. Ry. Arrive.
East.

19:25 pm Steub. and Dennisen. | 9:16 pm Proceedings | 9:16 pm Steub. Col. Cin. St. L. | 9:16 pm Proceedings |

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